

AMPLIFIED MIND POWER RESEARCH IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

*By 1970, most
parapsychology
research in the
Soviet Union was
authorised and
controlled by the
KGB.*

Part 2 of 3

by Martin Ebon © 1996

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During the Cold War it became a commonplace observation that the Committee for State Security (*Komitet gosudarstvennoi bezopasnosti*, or KGB for short) permeated Soviet society at all levels. Its role in psi research was clearly a minor aspect of KGB activity. The KGB's uneasy role in psi research illustrated that it was not, and could not have been, a monolithic agency. Its sometimes contradictory aims, as well as its enormous domestic and international scope and diversity, made total efficiency impossible.

Western analysts have concluded that the KGB took control of Soviet studies in parapsychology no later than 1970. More precisely, the agency appears to have taken a serious interest in the field during this period, and its involvement after that became more active and consistent.

The KGB's alternately benign and hostile attitude towards psychic studies is well illustrated by the rise, fall and resurrection of the bioenergetics laboratory attached to Moscow's A. S. Popov Scientific-Technical Society for Radio Engineering, Electronics and Communication (known as NTORES, the acronym of its Russian name). The original initiative for the Popov lab came from members of its Bionics Section in 1965, who suggested a series of telepathy experiments under the label "biological communication".

The new section met on 11 October 1965 and developed a three-point program:

- 1) study and analysis of international literature on the subject;
- 2) a synthesis of spontaneous telepathic phenomena previously observed; and
- 3) a plan for laboratory-controlled telepathic experiments.

The resulting Laboratory for Bio-Information functioned on two levels, private and official. The core of the operation was a team of unpaid volunteers, who were permitted to work on premises leased by the Popov institute and whose activity was "officially authorised". The little band of parapsychology enthusiasts inside the Bio-Communication Laboratory was well aware that they operated under official scrutiny, that at least one KGB operative was a staff member and regularly reported to the agency. Much of their work was clearly visible, such as the long-distance telepathy experiments, but other studies were never published.

Among the unpublished studies was the work of Yuri Korabelnikov and Ludmilla Tishchenko-Korabelnikova, a husband-and-wife team who organised more than 8,000 clairvoyance tests. They placed different geometric designs of numbers inside opaque envelopes. According to the group's compilations, the two psychics were able to name about 70 per cent of the images correctly, compared to 20 per cent expected by probability.

In addition to the existence of rival "idealistic" and "materialistic" cliques, there was a continuous effort on the part of publicity-conscious Edward Naumov to push for more research in psychokinesis, while the laboratory's director, Professor Kogan, favoured telepathy experiments. Barbara Ivanova, then employed as a government translator, engaged in a series of experiments that included remote viewing and distant healing. Larissa Vilenskaya, impressed by the performances of Rosa Kuleshova, investigated dermo-optic vision and developed techniques for teaching this ability. One of Ivanova's early students, Boris Ivanov, eventually denounced her as bringing an "idealist" taint to healing research.

Ivanov himself specialised in "charging" water with "bio-energy"—a technique that had long been examined by a Canadian researcher, Dr Bernard Grad of McGill University, Montreal. After Ivanov left the Popov laboratory to continue his studies at the Institute of

Molecular Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a curtain of secrecy dropped over his work.

The KGB reorganised the Popov laboratory in 1978 along lines that favoured military-oriented research. The new unit, under the direction of academician Yuri Kobzarev, was established after three years of soul-searching.

Professor Kobzarev was considered by Moscow researchers as a sound scientist but, to the degree that this was possible within Soviet society, something of a "political innocent". As such, he occupied the position of an academic figurehead for the new Laboratory for Bio-Electronics, while the day-to-day functions of the unit rested in the firm hands of his deputy, a KGB functionary who had been active within the old laboratory and was instrumental in its eventual dissolution.

Debates regarding "inhumane" projects often arose. Determined to avoid these, the authorities did not permit within the unit's secretariat, its council or the laboratory team the presence of anyone who might oppose "inhumane" projects. To enforce this policy, a strict screening process was established, complete with "Rules for Admittance to Membership in the Central Public Laboratory for Bio-Electronics" (7 December 1978).

The rules specified that all potential staff members had to be interviewed by the lab's directors, commit themselves in writing to adhere to the rules, file two passport-type portrait photographs and submit a statement of three to four pages showing "familiarity with bio-electronic problems". The laboratory, in turn, established a file on each individual and issued an identity card.

Once admitted to the staff, members were forbidden to give lectures or publish papers "without the laboratory's prior permission". They were not permitted to "engage in any research concerning the structure or the improved quality of biofields" outside the laboratory, without the prior permission of the Scientific-Technological Section.

In order to widen the geographic scope of bio-electronic research, Popov institutes in Leningrad, Kiev, Alma Ata, Kishinev, Taganrog, Minsk and Tallin were urged to establish similar laboratories and engage psychics for experiments.

In addition to having KGB guidance, the Bio-Electronics Laboratory had military representatives among its officers. The full extent and the purpose of the military interests remain vague due to lack of documentation. However, it is known that the military presence was large.

Among 18 members selected on 31 October 1978, two were senior scientists at the Soviet Ministry of Defence—Jan I. Koltunov and Nikolai A. Nosov—and a third, Mikhail A. Sukhikh, was a Candidate of Military Sciences at the Ministry of Defence.

An appraisal of the KGB's role in Russian parapsychology must acknowledge that the agency was an ever-present fact of Soviet life, rather than an omnisciently sinister force. Thus, when we observe that the KGB slowly tightened its hold on psi studies, we can simply take this to mean that with a lot of backing and filling the KGB started to take psychic potential seriously, examine it more closely and guide its use towards serious applications.

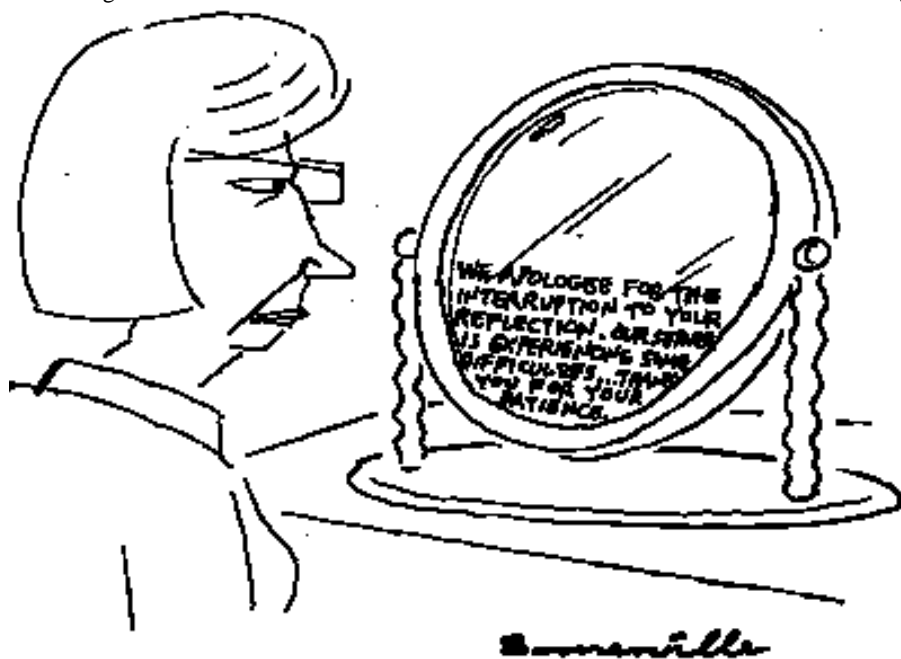
Evidence for this interest can be found in diverse areas. When *émigré* August Stern reported on the carefully guarded operations of a laboratory in Novosibirsk, he made two significant references to the KGB's role: in the operation of this unit in particular, and in psi studies in general. He expressed the belief that two visitors who had inspected the Novosibirsk installations during its early days were KGB men, and he stated that experiments in Leningrad and Novosibirsk were later reported to have been combined under one Moscow laboratory, operated under KGB auspices.

Stern understood in 1974 that all psi tests had been curtailed, except for within the "secret KGB laboratory"; but when he was told that something "important" and "very dangerous" had been discovered in the course of these laboratory experiments, Stern said: "I never believed it. How can the KGB do effective research? They need real scientists." Speaking from the elitist viewpoint of a scientist, Stern may well have underestimated the results that can be achieved under police pressure, if not guidance.

One American researcher stated bluntly: "The KGB simply discovered or decided that parapsychology phenomena are real, that they work, that all theoretical wrangling be damned, and that the only thing that counts are results—and they just went ahead, full steam, to get more reliable results to suit their 'specific aims'."

The pattern of the KGB's rule in Soviet psi research that emerged was one of increasing secrecy about actual research within the USSR, accompanied by fluctuating tolerance of encouragement of the exposure of peripheral, irrelevant or even inaccurate information concerning Soviet studies.

In addition to having KGB guidance, the Bio-Electronics Laboratory had military representatives among its officers.



Three stages in this process can be identified, and they were influenced by the role and policies of Yuri A. Andropov, who held the post of KGB Chairman from 1967 to 1982. On 12 November 1982, Andropov was named General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (the country's top position), succeeding Brezhnev who had died a few days before.

The "golden age" of Soviet psi research—the first stage of its contemporary development—lasted through most of the 1960s. It began with Professor Vasiliev's spirited advocacy of the research he had long proposed. It became obscured after Andropov took control of the KGB, which intruded more firmly into scientific activities including the monitoring, supervision and actual conducting of experiments.

From mid-1968 on, and quite noticeable by 1970, contact between Soviet psi researchers and their colleagues abroad began to dry up. By 1975, the Laboratory for Bio-Communication was disbanded. Publication of findings by such authorities as Professor Kogan ceased, while rumours concerning secret KGB-operated laboratories circulated. This was a period of transition with new plans made, blueprints prepared, staff tentatively selected, some projects at least publicly abandoned and others pursued in an exploratory, probing and even confused manner.

The KGB's influence on scientific research generally had been uneven. While it had the task of assuring maximum ideological and political loyalty among scientists, it also had to encourage

optimum productivity. This called for a relatively open exchange of information, including a monitoring of scientific developments abroad. But the sheer volume of data in science and technology available openly—at meetings, in journals and in books—in the United States, Western Europe and Japan during any given day must have severely taxed the transmission and translation facilities available to Soviet science.

Even so, the skilled manpower needed to evaluate, analyse and

apply such data was limited. Soviet scholars found KGB censorship of incoming mail uneven and heavy-handed; publications were often simply stolen in transit and sold on a specialised black market.

Soviet science, arts and literature experienced a "thaw" of several years during the regime of Nikita Khrushchev. But when direction of the KGB was taken over by Andropov, controls over Soviet society were tightened; flexibility, unpredictability and changes in policies thereafter characterised the agency's operations.

In 1975, foreign observers detected a distinct tightening-up of KGB and Communist Party control over the academy. The weekly magazine *US News and World Reports* (1 March 1967) described this development as "one of the most important Soviet internal changes since World War II". The magazine quoted one analyst as saying: "It is right up there with Stalin's death and the reversal of Khrushchev's reforms, because it destroys the only important island of independence left in the country."

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CENTRES OF USSR PSI STUDIES

The limited information and massive disinformation available regarding the KGB takeover of Soviet psi research did not in itself contribute to an in-depth analysis of the Soviet psi research machine—especially when its large size was considered, along with the known extent of its multidisciplinary activities. For example, through privileged sources available to me, I was able to confirm by 1983 that the arms and functions of the machine were so extensive as to include all of the following 29 research centres:

- A. S. Popov All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Technology and Electrical Engineering, Moscow; Laboratory of Bio-Information, 1965–1975; Laboratory of Bio-Energetics, established 1978.
- Scientific Research Institute of General and Educational Psychology, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Moscow.
- Baumann Institute of Advanced Technology, Moscow; Laboratory of Dr Wagner.
- Institute of Energetics, Moscow; Laboratory of Dr Sokolov.
- Moscow State University; Laboratory of Prof. Kholodov.
- State Instrument of Engineering College, Department of Physics, Moscow.
- Moscow Institute of Aviation.
- I. V. Pavlov Institute, Moscow.
- Institute of Reflexology, Moscow.
- Moscow University, Department of Theoretical Physics.
- Moscow State University, Department of Geology.
- Interdepartmental Commission for Coordination of Study

on the Biophysical Effect, Moscow (dowsing research).

- Adjunct Laboratory of Medical and Biological Problems, Moscow.
- University of Leningrad, Laboratory on the Physiology of Labour; Department of Physiology, Laboratory of Biological Cybernetics.
- A. A. Uktomskii Physiological Institute, Leningrad.
- Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, Department of Cybernetics.
- University of Leningrad, Bekhterev Brain Institute.
- Research Institute of Psychology, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Science.
- Institute of Problems of Information Transmission of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
- Pulkovo Observatory, Leningrad.
- Filatov Institute, Laboratory of the Physiology of Vision, Odessa.
- Scientific-Industrial Unit "Quantum", Krasnodar.
- State University of Georgia, Tbilisi (Tiflis).
- Kazakhstan State University, Alma Ata, Kazakhstan.
- Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian SSR, Kiev.
- Institute of Clinical Physiology, Kiev.
- Scientific Research Institute of Biophysics, Department of Cybernetics, Puschino.
- Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Kharkov.
- Institute of Automation and Electricity, Special Department No. 8 (1965–1969), Siberian Academy of Science, Novosibirsk.
- Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Novosibirsk.

THREE MAJOR DIRECTIONS OF PSYCHIC RESEARCH

Although the full extent of the discoveries and details of Soviet psi research remained shrouded in deep secrecy before and after the end of the Cold War, it has been possible to identify three major directions: (a) code by telepathy; (b) boosting the human brain; and (c) amplified mind power. Early on, these alarmed American analysts, and partially account for the American responses.

Code by Telepathy

The most spectacular experiments undertaken by the Moscow Laboratory of Bio-Information used the Soviet Union's star telepathists: Yuri Kamensky, a biophysicist, and Karl Nikolayev, an actor. The two men discovered each other's capabilities in thought transference when they met socially. Even before the Popov research group arranged formal tests, their skills attracted a mixture of curiosity, awe and doubt in Moscow society.

The first long-distance experiment took place in 1966, with Kamensky in Moscow acting as sender of the telepathic signals and Nikolayev serving as receiver at the science research centre in Novosibirsk, western Siberia. The Moscow daily *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (9 July 1966) reported that the experiment consisted of two types.

The first, modelled after tests pioneered in the United States by Dr J. B. Rhine at the Parapsychology Laboratory of Duke University, employed a deck of cards made up of five different geometric symbols: cross, circle, star, wavy lines and square. The newspaper account did not provide details on the experiment's design, nor did it publish specific results. It concluded, however, that "the number of correct identifications of symbols was higher than correct random identifications, as computed according to the theory of probability". The report stated that "The reception of other symbols was disturbed by considerable associative interference"—a condition that would be "reduced in the future", it said.

The aim of the second experiment was to transfer of images of concrete objects. The paper reported that Nikolayev, in Novosibirsk, "received quite clearly" the images of dumbbells and of a screwdriver sent from Moscow by Kamensky. The Moscow paper commented: "It is quite possible that these results will equally disappoint the most ardent adherents of telepathy and its opponents. The former, because no miracle occurred, because there were no perfect identifications. The latter, because the experiment demonstrated the reality of the phenomenon and produced valuable data, both positive and negative, which pointed up the need for continued research."

A follow-up experiment, this time between Moscow and Leningrad, took place a year later. It was designed to harness the emotional content of crisis telepathy into a code transmission. The Popov group set out to design an experiment that would (a) be suited to the skills of its telepathists, (b) utilise emotional elements, and (c) achieve specific information transmission.

The problem faced by the Moscow experimenters is a basic one in efforts to use psychic powers for practical purposes. In designing the Moscow-Leningrad experiment, they had to come up with an answer to the question: "How do you tame a telepathic flash; how do you transform a split-second impression into a meaningful message?"

The answer was provided by Dr Genady Sergeev, then a staff member of the A. A. Uktomskii Physiological Institute in Leningrad and senior experimenter with Nina Kulagina. Sergeev, who had been a World War II radio operator stationed in the Baltic region, decided that a short outburst of emotion might have sufficient impact to form the Morse code equivalent of a letter of the alphabet.

The experimental design called for a message of aggressive emotion lasting 15 or 30 seconds to act as the equivalent of a dot in Morse code, while a message of 45 seconds was to be the equivalent of a dash. To generate sufficient violence, Kamensky was instructed to imagine that he was giving Nikolayev a severe beating, lasting either the short or the long period. The experiment did not assume that Nikolayev would experience the "code beating" consciously or intellectually. Rather, it was designed to be registered by his brain and/or cardiovascular system. To measure the effects of this telepathic transmission, Nikolayev sat alone in a soundproof test chamber in Leningrad University's physiology laboratory. His heart action was monitored by an electrocardiograph, while his brain function was recorded by an electroencephalograph.

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Boosting the Human Brain

The work of Professor Ippolite M. Kogan, who directed the Bio-Communication Laboratory of the Popov Institute in Moscow until 1975, has disappeared into a fog of silence. But either Kogan or his successors may well have continued this work. The AiResearch Manufacturing Company, in its 14 January 1976 report to the US Central Intelligence Agency, suggested that "further theoretic and experimental developments along the lines outlined by Kogan are continuing in the Soviet Union". The

report added: "Kogan posed too many interesting and challenging questions for himself and his colleagues not to have delved into them further. Based on the well-known predilection of Soviet physicists to solve difficult and challenging problems and their excellent training in modern physics, the possibility that a team of Soviet physicists is at work to systematically uncover and learn the physical mechanisms of parapsychological events is highly probable."

The California research group used the term Novel Biophysical Information Transfer (NBIT) to label the telepathic aspects of psi, when it stated: "Had Kogan not presented such a clear and sound proposal six years ago, one might have wondered if Soviet physicists have any interest at all in novel biophysical information transfer (NBIT) mechanisms. Clearly, if one could find out where Kogan is working and what he is doing, this question would be answered."

Amplified Mind Power

But Kogan had not been heard from since his Moscow Bio-Information Laboratory was closed down in 1975, and he was not a member of the staff of the laboratory that replaced it three years later. Kogan's background in the theory and practice of radio-electronics, together with his dramatic tests in long-distance telepathy, made his research particularly significant to studies in the transmission of very low frequency (VLF) and extremely low frequency (ELF) radio waves. These research areas were of specific interest in shore-to-submarine communications.

The AiResearch study made the following points: "Assuming that the USSR started a special NBIT program sometime in 1970, by now they could have developed some sensitive instruments to detect, monitor and analyze VLF and ELF radiations for possible instrument content, as Kogan suggested should be done.

"Also, they must have been instrumental in developing sensors to monitor fluctuations in the human body's electric and magnetic fields, and they may have a team of scientists studying the properties of bio-organic molecules and their response to electromagnetic ELF/VLF radiation."

The report suggested that Soviet researchers were using electronic means for boosting telepathic communications. "The Russians may now be implementing the next logical step, namely, to reinforce, enhance or aid NBIT in certain trained or gifted individuals after having discovered the basic communication carriers."

How could such enhanced telepathic or clairvoyant ability be utilised? The most dramatic mechanism possible, despite its science fiction connotations, is tuning in on people's minds.

Less precisely focused monitoring was well under way. The Soviet Union operated an elaborate eavesdropping network, with several monitoring stations on the eastern seaboard of the United States, to record radio-telephone conversations among US government agencies, private corporations and individuals. The monitoring of more intimate communications, even "thought reading", can be seen as an extrapolation on these undertakings, particularly if it can extend to the mind-reasoning of prominent decision-making officials.

It may be taken for granted that Moscow was interested in monitoring ELF communications between US naval command posts and submarines at sea on a continuous basis and then in an experimental situation. Tuning in on the mind processes and decisions of individuals, on ELF/VLF wavelengths, could hardly have been less tempting.

The AiResearch report noted: "If experiments which generate special ELF/VLF waves are being conducted, [such waves] may well travel across the world." It added that these frequencies may be "undetectable by the usual relatively broadband frequency detectors", and commented: "It is rational to assume that the Soviets pursue the investigation of various physical methods that might serve novel biophysical information transmission mechanisms. Whether or not ELF/VLF mechanisms explain parapsychological events may be a moot question if these mechanisms

can be utilised for human information transfer." In other words: if it works, who cares what you call it?

To discover the "carrier mechanism" of this capacity, the AiResearch team undertook what it called "a short, speculative study" and decided that three methods were "compatible with current modern physics". These included: "(1) Very Low Frequency (VLF) and Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) electromagnetic waves; (2) Neutrinos, based on the photon theory of neutrinos; (3) Quantum-mechanical () waves, based on schizo-physical interpretation of basic QM [quantum mechanics] theory."

The report said that experiments in the United States and the Soviet Union in this field point to the ELF/VLF mechanisms, but "the other two possibilities cannot be ruled out".

Whether one uses such terms as "NBIT", "bio-communication" or the handy word "telepathy", there is an awesome fascination in

the prospect that a single mind may be monitored, or thought transference between two people intercepted, on an extremely low frequency receiver. Medical electronics has perfected apparatus that come close to the frontier of such uses.

For years, Russian neurologists and psychologists had treated the human mind as little more than a complex electrochemical apparatus. As such, they felt it could function as the "recipient" of information or as an "inducer" of energies. With skill, these faculties might be manipulated—made more sensitive, more powerful, more responsive to outside influence.

In his book entitled *Thought Transference*, Kazhinsky had concluded that the human nervous system incorporates the elements of its own historic evolution. He wrote:

"Like all other parts of the living organism, nerve elements and nerve circuits perform adaptive and protective functions; that is, they adapt the organism to the influence of the environment, as well as to the influences of environmental factors.

"They have undergone changes and improvements for many thousands of years. Nature took care to equip all

living matter with highly delicate nerve structures that have resulted in great improvement of all vital functions. Electromagnetic transmission of mental information over a distance is a vital function of the nervous system.

"This leads to a logically justified idea: the human central nervous system (including the brain) is a repository of highly sophisticated instruments of biological radio communication, in construction far superior to the latest instruments of technical radio communication.

"There may exist 'living' instruments of technical biological communication still unknown to contemporary radio engineering. A thorough and original laboratory study of such 'living' instruments may help us raise radio communication to an unprecedentedly high level, placing entirely new and vastly improved radio facilities at its disposal."

Kazhinsky disagreed with those who regarded the telepathic ability as a remnant from man's earlier stages of evolution. Instead, he maintained that "the phenomenal capacity of a person

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to exert a mental influence over others from a distance is still in an embryonic stage". He added: "Those who believe that this brain capacity is moribund, degenerating, etc., are wrong. On the contrary, it is the beginning of a new and higher stage of development of the human mind, on a new and firmer foundation, based on biological radio communication. This hypothesis is confirmed by a simple law of nature: the more a capacity is exercised, the keener it will become and the greater man's power over nature will be."

Kazhinsky's concepts were, in several ways, a prototype of some Soviet thinking in this field. He noted the "insignificantly low energy emitted by the brain of the 'biological radio transmitter' in the transference of sensations and experiences over distance". He urged that efforts be made to develop instruments that can duplicate the "remarkably delicate and perfect natural instrument" that the brain represents in functioning as such a transmitter. Kazhinsky bolstered his arguments with a quotation from V. I. Lenin: "Sensation is the resulting effect of matter on our sensory organs." (*Materialism and Empirio-criticism*, Moscow, 1953).

By 1961, Vasiliev's psychiatric colleague, Professor K. I. Platonov, was able to address a Kharkov meeting on telepathy and recall experiments he had conducted in 1924 at the All-Russian Congress of Psychoneurologists, Psychologists and Teachers in Leningrad. Vasiliev, who was present during the original congress, published Platonov's account in his book. During a meeting of the congress's Hypnological Section, a female subject, M., sat at the presidential table, facing the audience, while Platonov stood behind a blackboard that hid him from M., although he could be seen by the audience.

Platonov had told the audience earlier that, when he silently covered his face with his hands, he would try to put the subject to sleep hypnotically. His report continued: "Having covered my face I formed a mental image of the subject M. falling asleep while talking to Prof. G. [who sat next to her on the dais]. I strenuously concentrated my attention on this for about one minute. The result was perfect: M. fell asleep within a few seconds. Awakening was effected in the same way. This was repeated several times."

Platonov's observations included the finding that when he gave the subject the actual mental suggestion of "Go to sleep" or just "Sleep!", he didn't get any results. But when he wanted to conclude the experiment, he had positive results. He noted that the subject woke up suddenly—"within a few seconds after I had started mentally visualising her awakening". Platonov emphasised that the subject was "entirely unaware of the nature of the experiment".

Platonov said that his tests should prompt scientists to take these phenomena "extremely seriously". He concluded that his findings should give researchers "the right to search for means of finding a scientific, materialistic grounding, not only for the phenomena of telepathically inducing sleep, but for many other telepathic phenomena as well".

The crucial question was whether hypnosis/telepathy could influence men or women who were unaware of being targets. Many cases had been reported, similar to Platonov's mental influ-

ence on the subject M., which seem to prove that the subject can be hypnotised while unaware of the experiments. It is likely that the pioneer work done by Soviet scientists in this field has led to more intensive and wider studies.

Soviet long-distance telepathy experiments are a matter of record; we may assume that the "reinforcement" or "mind amplification" by hypnosis or drugs of telepathic senders (inducers) and receivers had been attempted in all types of telepathy tests.

WASHINGTON'S DILEMMA

By 1969, the growing evidence that the Soviets were undertaking research into amplified mind power techniques led to the American dilemma of how to respond to the "psi situation". The American science community was not predisposed to undertaking a significant step towards "psychic research", and many government and intelligence leaders feared ridicule. But at the very least it had to be determined if there was any "potential threat" to American security if the Soviets had developed an array of amplified mind power techniques.

After what may have been a lot of soul searching, the CIA responded in 1973 by funding a classified exploratory project at Stanford Research Institute (SRI), placing it under the guidance of physicist Dr H. E. Puthoff. For years, the CIA involvement remained vague. But in 1996, Puthoff's report, entitled "CIA-initiated Remote Viewing Program at Stanford Research Institute" was published (*Journal of Scientific Exploration*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 63-76, 1996). [Note: This document can be found at www.biomindsuperpowers.com.]

Up until 1973, it was commonly understood that the American intel-

ligence community had taken no interest in psychic research or ESP. But in 1981, the following document suggesting otherwise was declassified and released.

Continued next issue...

About the Author:

Following service with the US Office of War Information in World War II, Martin Ebon then worked on the staff of the Foreign Policy Association, and with the US Information Agency during the Korean War. From 1953 to 1965 he was administrative assistant of the Parapsychology Association in New York and travelled extensively on behalf of the Association's research endeavours. He has become a well-known figure in parapsychology circles. His lectures, reviews, research reports, magazine articles and books (over 60 of them) reflect serious treatment of the field. He is a life-long researcher/writer/analyst regarding the political and scientific developments of Eastern European countries, the former Soviet Union and post-Communist Russia as well as Asia and the People's Republic of China.

In addition to his many books on parapsychological matters, Ebon is the author of: *World Communism Today*; *Malenkov: Stalin's Successor*; a biography of Ernesto "Che" Guevara; *Psychic Warfare* (1983); *The Andropov File*, a biography of the former head of the KGB; *The Soviet Propaganda Machine* (1987); and *KGB: Death and Rebirth* (1994).

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